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Week of August 22, 1977

$527 MILLION EARMARKED AS PLANNING
ESTIMATES FOR YOUTH JOBS PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON -- More than $527 million of the $1 billion in economic stimulus funds for youth employment programs was announced as program estimates by Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall.

The estimates of funding went to the 446 state, county, and city governments acting as prime sponsors for programs being conducted under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

The estimates are for two of the four programs authorized by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, signed into law August 5 by President Carter.

The estimated shares for each state or locality represented all but $124.58 million of the funds available in the two programs, the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects (YCCIP) and the Youth Employment and Training Programs (YETP). Most of the remaining balance represents the Secretary's discretionary funds although $30.6 million will be later allocated to migrant and seasonal farmworker and Indian sponsors.

The YCCIP program estimates total $86.2 million. The YETP program funding estimates total $402.5 million. Program resources estimates to state governments for statewide YETP programs total $38.3 million.

The estimates announced are not actual allocations but are to be used by the governmental units in planning these two youth programs in their areas.

Five percent of the YETP funding estimates $20 milion, is being made available immediately to the prime sponsors through grants to provide administrative resources for initial planning for the two programs.

The YCCIP will provide jobless youth with employment through well supervised work on projects that product tangible outputs and benefits to their home community. Eligible youth must be age 16 through 19, who are in-school or out-of-school and having difficulty getting work.

YETP will provide youth, predominantly low-income youth who have severe handicaps in obtaining jobs, with work and training opportunities that will help their job and

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career prospects. Program activities authorized include work experience, on-the-job training, classroom and other training, career-oriented counseling and job placement services.

The two other programs in the youth bill are:

-- The Young Adult Conservation Corps, authorized for $233.3 million, which will be operated under an interagency agreement with the Labor Department by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The Corps will provide jobs and other services for jobless youths 16 through 23 from all economic backgrounds in conservation projects in public (federal and nonfederal) parks, forests, and recreation areas.

-- The Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects, authorized for $115 million, to demonstrate and test various approaches that will guarantee jobs and/or training. for economically disadvantaged youths, 16 through 19, who are in school or willing to return to school to complete their education. These projects will be selected geographic areas and conducted by prime sponsors designated by the Secretary of Labor as a part of a rigorous research and evaluation plan. Selection of prime sponsors is expected to occur near the end of this calendar year.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

MARSHALL ASSESSES FUTURE
OF APPRENTICESHIP IN U.S.

WASHINGTON -- The Nation's apprenticeship system "is well on its way to solving some of its nagging problems" and will continue to play a vital role in the economy.

This is the assessment of Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall in the August issue of the Labor Department's Worklife magazine.

The issue commemorates the 40th anniversary of signing of the National Apprenticeship Act.

Steps taken by leaders in apprenticeship to increase the participation of minority group members and women and to solve other problems "certainly affirm the prospects of continued achievement during the next decade," Marshall says in an article, "Apprenticeship Act's 40 Years."

Marshall points out that the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration has developed a set of initiatives to broaden the apprenticeship system and to encourage wider use of this type of training.

Calling for federal funds for apprenticeship training -- to supplement or replace current financing by employers -- Marshall said this would tie the supply of skilled workers more closely to demand.

"During recessions, unemployment rises and employers lay off newer workers, including apprentices.

When employment picks up, there is a shortage of skilled workers because training for these skills had stopped during the recessions," Marshall said.

This creates inflationary pressures and cuts productivity, he added.

Marshall also said that because apprenticship turns out well-rounded journeymen who know all aspects of their trade, its graduates are less subject to unemployment.

He said apprenticeship-trained journeymen add an important element of flexibility to labor markets because they can do more kinds of work.

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Marshall praised the cooperation of labor and management in the planning, funding and daily operation of the apprenticeship system.

In another article, AFL-CIO President George Meany, a onetime apprentice plumber, said:

"Of all the manpower training programs that have been devised and tested, I know of none as effective and rewarding as the apprenticeship system.

"Nothing else can give workers so wide a range of skills and so thorough a mastery of their trade as the combination of classroom study and on-the-job training, under the eyes of uncompromising master craftsmen and demanding employers, that they get as they move through the progressive stages of apprenticeship."

Meany called the fact that one in five apprentices today is a minority group member "a great improvement" over the situation when he received his journeyman's card in 1915.

He urged that unions and employers keep their control over apprenticeship and not dilute standards.

To do so would "shortchange the workers, weaken America's skilled work force, and cut back the technological progress America needs to hold her place in the world," Meany said.

The nine special articles also include:

"Women Journey Into the Skilled Trades" and a profile of a woman apprentice mechanic who repairs diesel truck engines.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

LABOR DEPARTMENT PROMOTES APPRENTICESHIP
FOR POLICE OFFICERS

WASHINGTON -- For the first time since the U.S. Labor Department began approving and registering apprenticeship programs 40 years ago, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall approved law enforcement work as an apprenticeable occupation.

The Secretary signed a $373,000 agreement with the International Brotherhood of Police Officers for the Boston-based national labor organization to promote and develop apprenticeship programs.

The one-year contract, as part of the Administration's new apprenticeship initiatives, calls for the establishment of enough new registered programs to provide apprenticeship opportunities for 1,000 law enforcement personnel the first year, as a start.

"It is gratifying to see the apprenticeship system expanding its activities and sharing this outstanding mode of on-the-job training in more and more occupations," the Secretary said.

"There is no question that a well and highly trained police officer means greater competency, efficiency, and safety for all concerned."

The Secretary pointed out that the establishment of an apprenticeship system would be a boon to smaller police forces that do not have police academies or special schools to train officers on a formal, uniformly standard basis.

Objectives of the first year under the contract, in addition to the 1,000 apprenticeship will be:

(a) the formation of a national advisory council on apprenticeship and training for the program;

(b) evaluation of existing rules and civil service regulations controlling recruitment and training in each state;

(c) the promotion and development of uniform guidelines for supplemental instruction; and

(d) arrangements for the use of existing physical facilities and resources from public or private groups that will provide local operating program support services.

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The police officers brotherhood is the largest single law enforcement union in the United States with more than 45,000 members. The program will be promoted through its national advisory joint apprenticeship council as soon as the council is formed from among the 25,000 law enforcement agencies in the country.

The 25,000 agencies include 203 state agencies, 4,800 county, 9,803 city, town, and district agencies, and 10,000 or more towns, boroughs, or villages with populations of 1,000 persons or less.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

BLACK WOMAN HEADS CETA PROGRAMS IN NEVADA

RENO -- A little more than five years ago, Alice Brown moved from Chicago to Nevada, hoping to establish a new lifestyle and get involved in a career where she could make a "more visible impact."

Today, Brown, 34, is the first black woman to head a state agency in Nevada.

As executive director of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Office, she oversees disbursement of more than half a million dollars allocated to Nevada by the U.S. Department of Labor under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

The funds support job training and public service employment programs for disadvantaged persons in communities outside the Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas.

Said Gov. Mike O'Callaghan when he announced her appointment:

"Ms. Brown represents a solid and gratifying example of women in state government whose abilities, in combination with past excellent work in coming up through the ranks, have prepared them for administrative responsibilities."

Brown says she's excited about heading the state's CETA program. A former administrator in state and local drug abuse programs, she believes manpower programs such as CETA are an essential part in any successful rehabilitation effort.

"The key to rehabilitating anyone is restoring their feeling of self-dignity," Brown says. "But you can't be successful at that until you get them back in the mainstream of employment. You have to put them back into a vocation where they feel good about themselves, where they feel they've got control of their own destiny.

"That's why CETA is so essential to this effort," she continues. "CETA funds can be used in a variety of ways, such as providing on-the-job training, work experience, or public service employment, to help rehabilitate disadvantaged people."

Brown's career spans 11 years, most of them in government. Prior to her appointment by the governor, she served as program analyst with the Nevada Bureau of

(MORE)

Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Previously, she was assistant for programs to the director of the Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council, Las Vegas. She has also served as executive assistant for the Drug Education, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Action Program, Washoe County, Nev.

Before moving to Nevada, Brown held several administrative assistant posts in government, including a two-year position with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Brown lives in Reno, where her parents recently joined her to spend their retirement years.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

NEW YORK FIRM AGREES TO PAY $110,000
FOR VIOLATIONS OF DAVIS-BACON ACT

WASHINGTON -- A New York construction firm has agreed to pay $110,000 in back wages to approximately 46 employees who were underpaid in violation of the Davis-Bacon labor standards provisions, the U.S. Department of Labor announced.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Donald Elisburg said the back wage payment is thought to be the largest ever made in a Davis-Bacon case investigated by the department's Wage and Hour Division.

The defendant, Parkset Plumbing and Heating Corp., of Brooklyn, was working as a subcontractor to Kraus Builders, a division of Kraus Enterprise, Inc., on a HUD urban rehabilitation project in New York City known as Aldus Green.

The firm was accused of the improper employment of plumber, steamfitter, and sheetmetal trainees. Other alleged violations were failure to pay employees for all hours worked, and failure to pay for all required holidays.

Elisburg said the bulk of the violations applied to minority employees.

Kraus Builders has deposited sufficient funds with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to cover payment of the back wages due affected employees.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires contractors and subcontractors holding construction contracts which are federally funded or assisted to observe a number of wage and employment standards.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

IOWA SCHOOL DISTRICT TO PAY $100,000
TO WOMEN CUSTODIANS IN EQUAL PAY CASE

WASHINGTON -- The Marshalltown, Iowa, Community School District has agreed to pay $100,144.08 to 27 women custodial employees in settlement of an Equal Pay Act case brought by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The agreement is contained in a consent judgment filed in the U.S. District Court at Des Moines.

Judge William Hanson also ordered the district not to pay employees of one sex at rates different from the other for substantially equal work, in violation of the Equal Pay Act.

Similar suits by the Labor Department are pending in federal court against Iowa school districts in Bettendorf, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Fort Madison, Sioux City and Spencer. All the suits involve pay differences between men and women custodial employees who are allegedly performing equal work.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

INGERSOLL MILLING MACHINE COMPANY
DEBARRED FROM FEDERAL CONTRACT WORK

WASHINGTON -- Ingersoll Milling Machine Company of Rockford, Ill., has been disbarred from all future federal government contract work, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced.

This action is the first such debarment under the Carter Administration.

A manufacturer of machine tools, Ingersoll was found in violation of Executive Order 11246, as amended, which prohibits federal contractors and subcontractors from employment discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, or national orgin.

The program is administerd by the Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the Employment Standards Administration.

"This action signals the determination of the Carter Administration to make the compliance enforcement program a major weapon against discrimination," Marshall said.

"When I became Secretary of Labor, I promised to upgrade the OFCCP. Today's action is part of that commitment," he continued. "President Carter and I are determined to guarantee employment opportunities for all citizens. This may be our first debarment, but it won't be our last. In the coming weeks, we intend to debar other federal contractors which have refused to abide by their lawful obligations."

Specifically, Ingersoll was cited for major violations of the executive order requirements at its headquarters in Rockford, which employs about 1,400 people. The violations were uncovered by the Department of Defense, which was assigned contract compliance responsibility for the company.

The Defense Department found that, dating back to 1974, Ingersoll failed to develop an acceptable affirmative action program, including goals and timetables for hiring and promoting minorities and women. Implementation of such a program is required of all federal contractors, such as Ingersoll, which employ 50 or more people and have a contract of $50,000 or more.

The company also refused access to its personnel and pay records during a compliance review by the Defense Department.

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At the time of the compliance review, Ingersoll held a contract for $182,000 with the Department of the Navy. Since then, the company has not bid on any additional federal contract work.

Efforts by the Defense Department to reach a conciliation agreement were not successful.

All Ingersoll facilities in the U.S. as well as its international divisions and subsidiaries in Belgium and West Germany are affected by the debarment. Together, Ingersoll's plants employ about 3,500 people.

The company is the 13th to be successfully debarred from federal contract work since the program began in 1965.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

OSHA SEEKS NOMINATIONS FOR NEW COMMITTEE ON SKIN HAZARDS

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Labor Department announced plans to establish a Standards Advisory Committee on Cutaneous Hazards. This committee will examine those corrosive, allergenic, and carcinogenic substances which are used in many industries and cause skin conditions ranging from chronic rashes to cancer.

Dr. Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of labor who heads the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), said, "No standard currently exists to protect workers from these widespread hazards. By forming this advisory committee, we will gain the advice and recommendations of experts familiar with various aspects of this serious health problem."

OSHA is requesting nominations for membership in the employee, employer, state and public sectors. The duration of the committee will not exceed 180 days from the date of its first organizational meeting.

Nominations should be submitted no later than Sept. 9 to Stephen Kaffee. OSHA Division of Consumer Affairs, Room N-3635, Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210; telephone: (202) 523-8024.

The committee is being formed under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

OSHA HEAD ANNOUNCES POLICY CHANGE TO GUARANTEE WORKER RIGHT TO "WALK AROUND PAY"

WASHINGTON -- A top official of the U.S. Department of Labor told a union group that action is being taken to reverse an earlier decision that denied employee representatives work pay for time spent accompanying federal job safety and health officers on inspection walk arounds.

Dr. Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of labor for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), made the announcement in an address before the 14th Biennial Convention of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (AFL-CIO) in Los Angeles. A 1971 case involving a New Jersey local of the union was the precedent for the earlier decision.

"I'm glad I can announce that I have taken steps to correct this action by an earlier administration," Dr. Bingham said, "And it is fitting that I can come before the union that first began this fight and say that workers must be paid and any employer who fails to pay employees for walk around time unlawfully discriminates under section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970."

Dr. Bingham praised the union's "fight" to get the initial OSHA legislation passed and subsequent efforts to "make the promise of the 1970 Act a reality. I know that over the years it has often been frustrating and disappointing to turn to the agency responsible for your safety and health and find it was not only slow to act, but in some cases its action was not really of benefit to workers."

Noting that OSHA's first complete oil refinery inspection was of a Mobil facility in New Jersey in 1971, Dr. Bingham recalled the fact that the union had asked that the worker accompanying the agency inspector be guaranteed salary for time spent during the inspection.

"Now, in my book," she said, "that's not only reasonable, but crucial if workers are going to be able to exercise their rights under the Act to accompany compliance officers during the inspection.

"Well, many of you know what happened to that request," Dr. Bingham said. "The sad fact is the Department of Labor said the employer could refuse to pay workers while they were participating in a health or safety inspection.

"It's been a long time overdue," Dr. Bingham said, "but I hope this action gives you some indication of our commitment to the fundamental rights of workers."

# # #

$29.6 MILLION IN BLACK LUNG BENEFITS PAID IN 3 1/2 YEARS

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor paid black lung benefits totaling $29,566,000 during the first three and a half years it administered the program, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall reported.

Marshall, in his first annual report to Congress on the program since taking office, said that three-fifths of the total, or $15,550,000, was disbursed during calendar year 1976. The Labor Department was made responsible for administering the program July 1, 1973.

In 3-1/2 years, Marshall reported, 104,050 claims were recieved from miners and survivors -- about 37,000 in fiscal year 1974; 30,000 in fiscal year 1975, and 26,000 in fiscal 1976.

In 53,279 cases for which initial determination had been made. 3,801 claimants were found eligible for benefits, and 49,478 were denied because they did not meet medical or other eligibility standards.

The report noted that between Dec. 31. 1969 and Dec. 31, 1973, when a program of federally financed black lung benefits was open through the Social Security Administration (SSA), more than 550,00 claimants had filed for benefits, and about half of the claims approved, many of them allowed under interim medical criteria to expedite processing. (From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1973, survivor claims were taken by the Labor Department).

The claims taken by the SSA remain the responsibility of that agency, to be paid with federal funds until the death of the claimant.

The report points out that, unlike the SSA program, the program administered by the Labor Department makes the responsible coal mine operator liable for payment of benefits, and only in the absence of an identifiable responsible operator are benefits paid from federal funds.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX -- JULY 1977

WASHINGTON -- The Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities edged down 0.1 percent from June to July on a seasonally adjusted basis. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported that the July decrease followed a 0.7 percent decline in June and before that 9 consecutive months of price increases.

The farm products index declined less than in June, while the index for processed foods and feeds decreased more.

On a stage of processing basis, the index for finished goods was unchanged in July after seasonal adjustment. This was the second consecutive month of little or no change in the finished goods index, following 6 months of average monthly advances of 0.8 percent.

Over the year, prices for finished goods were up 6.3 percent. In July, a slight decline in the consumer finished goods index offset higher prices for producer finished goods. The index of intermediate goods excluding foods rose somewhat more in July than in either of the 2 previous months, while prices of crude materials exluding foods showed no change in July following a June decline.

The index for farm products moved down 1.8 percent in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the third consecutive monthly decline. In June, prices of farm products had decreased 6.8 percent, and in May the decline was 2.3 percent. Unlike June, when price decreases for farm products were widespread, most of the July downward movement was caused by sharp declines for oilseeds. Live poultry prices dropped more than last month. Prices for raw cotton, grains, and tea also fell but less than in June.

On the other hand, prices turned up for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, cattle, eggs, green coffee, and cocoa beans, after generally sharp declines in June. Hog prices rose more than in June, while prices for fluid milk rose about the same as last month.

The processed foods and feeds index fell 2.4 percent, compared with a decrease of 1.7 percent in June and increases of about 2 percent in each of the 4 previous months.

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Prices of industrial commodities advanced 0.5 percent in July after seasonal adjustment, compared with a 0.3 percent in June.

The lumber and wood products index registered the largest monthly advance since March 1973.

Four major industrial groups that declined in June turned up in July. Within the metals and metal products group (up 1.0 percent), prices turned up for iron and steel and nonferrous metal following June decreases.

Among hides, skins, leather, and related products (up 0.3 percent), prices for footwear rose more than in June, and leather prices moved down more slowly. In the textile products and apparel group (up 0.1 percent), prices for gray fabrics increased after declining in June. Within the miscellaneous products group (up 0.6 percent). the indexes for tobacco products and photographic and supplies both rose slightly more than in the previous month.

Prices increases for four major industrial groups were smaller than in June. Among nonmetallic mineral products (up 0.4 percent), prices for flat glass turned down after increasing in June, and prices rose less in July for concrete ingredients, structural clay products, gypsum products.

Within the transportation equipment group (up 0.2 percent), prices for motor vehicle parts and motor trucks rose less in July than in June. Among pulp and paper-related products, prices for building paper and board increased sharply while prices for woodpulp and wastepaper declined.

In the fuels and power group (up 0.2 percent), prices for gasoline moved down more than in June. However, prices turned up for gas fuels after declining in the previous month, and price increases accelerated for electric power.

The indexes for two major industrial groups turned down in July after increasing in June. Within the chemicals and allied products group (down 0.3 percent), prices for inedible fats and oils moved down more sharply than in June, and prices for paint materials fell after rising last month.

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Price increases for industrial and agricultural chemicals were smaller than in June. Among furniture and househould durables (down 0.1 percent), prices for commercial furniture turned down after increasing in the previous month, and prices for home electronic equipment decreased more in July than in June.

The index for rubber and plastic products showed no change.

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA UNEMPLOYMENT JUNE 1977

WASHINGTON -- Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) decreased compared with a year earlier in 45 of the 48 states reporting data in June 1977, according to information released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Alaska was the only state reporting an unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) over 10 percent in June 1977.

There were six states with June unemployment rates below 4 percent--Iowa, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. These geographic patterns of unemployment continued the experience of earlier months this year, when the lowest rates were also in the predominantly agricultural states in the center of the Nation, while the industrial Northeastern and North Central states and the Southwestern and Pacific states had the highest unemployment rates. The national unemployment rate in June 1977 was 7.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted.

The unemployment situation improved over the year in most of the 19/ large metropolitan areas for which June data were reported. Unemployment rates of 4 percent or less were submitted for 22 metropolitan areas--four were in Iowa, four in Texas, and three each were in Illinois and Indiana. On the other hand, there were still eight major metropolitan areas with unemployment rates of 10 percent or more in June 1977, including four in New Jersey and two in California.

These estimates are the product of a federal state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare labor force and unemployment estimates under concepts, definitions, and technical procedure established by the BLS. A time series of sufficient duration to permit seasonal adjustment is not yet available. In the absence of seasonally adjusted data, it is not possible to determine whether monthly changes in any state or area are due to temporary seasonal factors or underlying trends.

The national unemployment statistics published monthly by the BLS are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey of households. However, the size of the current CPS sample is not sufficient to generate monthly state and metropolitan

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area estimates. Therefore, statistics derived from state unemployment insurance operations, as well as adjustment factors from the CPS and other sources, are used to calculate estimates for states and metropolitan areas.

Because of the smaller size of the areas involved, as well as the limitations of the data inputs used, the state and area estimates are not of the same statistical quality as the national estimates. A fuller explanation of the technical procedures used to develop these estimates appears monthly in the BLS periodical, Employment and Earnings.

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Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P
ALABAMA	1,502.8	1,522.3	1,536.0	110.2	84.6	92.5	7.3	5.6	6.0
Birmingham	353.2	361.9	367.3	26.1	19.7	21.4	7.4	5.4	5.8
Huntsville	124.4	124.4	125.6	9.7	6.8	7.7	7.8	5.5	6.2
Mobile	169.8	169.9	172.6	11.2	9.9	11.4	6.6	5.8	6.6
Montgomery	104.2	104.4	106.0	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.9	4.4	5.0
Tuscaloosa	50.1	52.5	51.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	5.5	5.1	5.2
ALASKA	170.7	154.3	155.7	13.4	21.3	18.6	7.9	13.8	11.9
ARIZONA	952.3	955.4	952.3	99.1	65.3	69.6	10.4	6.8	7.3
Phoenix	553.0	559.4	557.0	58.6	36.8	39.7	10.6	6.6	7.1
Tucson	182.2	182.5	180.6	15.5	11.4	11.4	8.5	6.2	6.3
ARKANSAS	892.5	908.0	918.3	65.5	48.4	52.1	7.3	5.3	5.7
Fayetteville-Springdale	63.2	66.8	67.0	3.4	2.6	2.9	5.4	4.0	4.3
Fort Smith[1]	76.6	79.7	80.7	5.3	4.5	4.6	6.9	5.7	5.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	171.5	171.4	176.9	11.0	6.3	7.5	6.4	3.7	4.2
Pine Bluff	33.9	34.2	34.1	3.3	2.0	2.3	9.7	5.8	6.8
CALIFORNIA	9,885.3	9,931.9	10,086.2	926.0	770.5	788.6	9.4	7.8	7.8
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	839.2	859.2	875.0	53.8	37.0	42.6	6.4	4.3	4.9
Bakersfield	162.7	155.8	163.9	12.9	10.4	10.3	7.9	6.7	6.3
Fresno	235.5	239.1	247.5	16.2	18.7	17.0	7.7	7.8	6.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,303.8	3,320.7	3,359.4	301.0	244.9	253.0	9.1	7.4	7.5
Modesto	118.9	124.8	127.4	18.1	18.1	18.7	15.2	14.5	14.7
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	183.7	185.1	187.8	15.7	11.2	12.1	8.5	6.1	6.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	493.4	488.9	497.7	49.7	40.9	42.4	10.1	8.4	8.5
Sacramento	396.6	413.7	419.7	34.1	31.9	32.2	8.6	7.7	7.7
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	117.9	120.0	122.4	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.7
San Diego	663.9	661.9	667.7	83.0	66.4	68.0	12.5	10.0	10.2
San Francisco-Oakland	1,539.5	1,512.7	1,523.4	167.0	129.7	132.2	10.8	8.6	8.7
San Jose	576.8	575.8	588.7	49.3	36.8	41.4	8.5	6.4	7.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	127.5	130.5	132.1	8.6	7.6	7.9	6.7	5.8	6.0
Santa Rosa	102.5	105.9	107.3	10.8	9.1	9.2	10.5	8.6	8.6
Stockton	155.9	158.2	156.4	13.6	14.3	12.8	8.7	9.0	8.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	109.5	112.0	115.1	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.0	7.4	6.7
COLORADO	1,261.3	1,247.5	1,273.4	74.7	68.6	74.2	5.9	5.5	5.8
Denver-Boulder	736.6	736.7	744.6	45.0	40.8	44.4	6.1	5.5	6.0
CONNECTICUT	1,501.6	1,484.2	1,485.9	145.7	107.1	110.8	9.7	7.3	7.5
Bridgeport	187.2	179.8	181.7	20.7	13.9	14.3	11.1	7.7	7.9
Hartford	355.1	348.7	355.0	31.5	23.4	25.6	8.9	6.7	7.2
New Britain	70.5	69.8	70.2	8.0	6.0	5.6	11.4	8.5	7.9
New Haven-West Haven	201.5	194.6	195.3	20.8	16.8	16.0	10.3	8.6	8.2
Stamford	109.5	106.4	108.5	7.8	5.8	5.9	7.1	5.5	5.4
Waterbury	108.0	104.4	106.3	12.0	8.7	9.0	11.1	8.3	8.5
DELAWARE	263.8	263.9	266.8	23.1	19.8	20.3	8.8	7.5	7.6
Wilmington[1]	229.8	230.7	232.3	21.[illegible]	16.4	17.1	9.3	7.1	7.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	340.8	335.3	343.3	32.5	26.5	30.6	9.5	7.9	8.9
Washington SMSA[1]	1,486.2	1,473.6	1,501.5	81.3	66.3	76.5	5.5	4.5	5.1
FLORIDA	3,481.2	3,537.2	3,502.0	326.1	244.9	252.1	9.4	6.9	7.2
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	343.2	348.5	342.8	38.7	28.9	27.3	11.3	8.3	8.0
Jacksonville	296.9	302.0	304.1	20.8	16.8	18.7	7.0	5.6	6.1
Miami	665.4	659.0	658.6	64.2	45.6	48.8	9.7	6.9	7.4
Orlando	275.9	278.4	277.8	26.1	19.5	20.4	9.4	7.0	7.4
Pensacola	106.4	112.6	111.4	6.4	5.2	5.4	6.0	4.6	4.9
Tampa-St. Petersburgh	542.2	553.2	542.4	51.4	40.6	40.3	9.5	7.3	7.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	189.9	195.1	186.4	21.4	15.1	14.4	11.3	7.7	7.7
GEORGIA	2,232.1	2,208.7	2,233.3	195.3	136.2	148.4	8.8	6.2	6.6
Atlanta	898.3	889.8	890.2	72.0	51.0	53.9	8.0	5.7	6.1
Augusta[1]	116.7	112.4	114.1	10.8	7.9	8.2	9.3	7.0	7.2
Columbus[1]	86.5	78.2	79.6	7.9	5.3	6.1	9.2	6.8	7.7
Macon	100.9	94.2	94.4	11.3	7.9	8.5	11.2	8.4	9.0
Savannah	82.7	79.4	79.4	8.3	5.9	6.4	10.0	7.5	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P
HAWAII	410.6	397.5	404.5	40.9	29.7	32.0	10.0	7.5	7.9
Honolulu	328.7	318.9	324.2	31.3	22.9	24.8	9.5	7.2	7.6
IDAHO	377.5	381.6	394.8	22.2	18.3	18.3	5.9	4.8	4.6
Boise City	74.3	76.6	77.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.2
ILLINOIS	5,153.4	5,186.1	5,242.8	332.8	247.4	268.5	6.5	4.8	5.1
Bloomington–Normal	56.0	59.5	57.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.4	3.7
Champaign–Urbana–Rantoul	77.3	75.4	74.6	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.5	3.4	3.9
Chicago	3,240.1	3,232.1	3,269.6	214.7	144.9	159.0	6.6	4.5	4.9
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline[1]	178.0	174.8	176.0	8.8	6.2	6.8	4.9	3.5	3.9
Decatur	60.5	59.1	58.8	4.2	3.6	3.7	7.0	6.1	6.3
Peoria	174.6	169.0	176.1	7.8	7.4	7.9	4.5	4.4	4.7
Rockford	137.0	131.2	131.6	10.1	6.7	7.0	7.4	5.1	5.4
Springfield	92.7	91.2	91.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
INDIANA	2,476.6	2,471.6	2,505.5	153.5	112.6	123.5	6.2	4.6	4.9
Evansville[1]	131.8	132.4	133.9	6.0	4.3	5.3	4.6	3.3	4.0
Fort Wayne	181.1	179.2	181.4	10.7	6.2	7.1	5.9	3.5	3.9
Gary–Hammond–East Chicago	282.1	280.1	288.7	18.2	12.7	14.7	6.5	4.5	5.1
Indianapolis	565.0	564.3	567.4	40.9	31.1	32.8	7.2	5.5	5.8
Muncie	55.3	56.8	57.1	3.3	2.1	2.3	5.9	3.6	4.0
South Bend	134.5	133.5	134.5	7.2	5.1	6.5	5.4	3.8	4.8
Terre Haute	76.2	75.2	76.0	4.4	3.3	3.3	5.8	4.4	4.3
IOWA	1,395.1	1,371.5	1,398.3	57.7	37.2	43.8	4.1	2.7	3.1
Cedar Rapids	80.2	79.2	80.8	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	3.0	3.6
Des Moines	165.9	164.3	166.4	7.7	5.1	5.4	4.6	3.1	3.3
Dubuque	42.3	42.3	43.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	5.3	4.1	4.5
Sioux City[1]	59.1	56.0	56.9	2.4	1.7	2.2	4.1	3.1	3.9
Waterloo–Cedar Falls	61.9	61.9	61.9	3.9	2.1	2.4	6.3	3.4	3.9
KANSAS	1,127.1	1,108.9	1,134.8	50.5	37.0	44.1	4.5	3.3	3.9
Topeka	87.0	85.9	88.1	4.5	2.9	3.7	5.1	3.4	4.2
Wichita	193.2	194.2	196.8	11.2	8.5	10.2	5.8	4.4	5.2
KENTUCKY	1,485.4	1,455.4	1,505.6	84.6	53.3	70.9	5.7	3.7	4.7
Lexington–Fayette	150.2	153.5	150.9	5.3	3.3	4.8	3.6	2.1	3.2
Louisville[1]	392.2	386.6	396.7	25.3	14.9	19.1	6.4	3.8	4.8
LOUISIANA	1,516.7	1,527.7	1,531.6	113.7	110.6	123.4	7.5	7.2	8.1
Baton Rouge	192.5	198.4	195.6	12.6	14.4	15.6	6.6	7.2	8.0
Lake Charles	60.6	63.3	61.6	5.2	5.8	6.0	8.6	9.2	9.7
Monroe	48.6	49.6	46.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	8.7	8.6	9.1
New Orleans	450.3	456.8	448.3	36.8	36.1	38.9	8.2	7.9	8.7
Shreveport	141.9	145.2	142.1	10.9	8.7	9.8	7.7	6.0	6.9
MAINE	488.1	482.6	500.5	40.7	38.7	41.1	8.3	8.0	8.2
Lewiston–Auburn	37.7	38.3	38.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	7.9	6.8	7.4
Portland	86.7	87.7	89.2	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.8	7.3	7.4
MARYLAND	1,926.9	1,921.1	1,943.6	129.0	101.9	109.7	6.7	5.3	5.6
Baltimore	975.5	968.9	977.3	77.5	62.4	66.6	7.9	6.4	6.8
MASSACHUSETTS	2,814.5	2,724.7	2,759.6	274.9	163.6	175.1	9.8	6.0	6.3
Boston	1,378.2	1,319.4	1,330.6	129.7	75.8	82.3	9.4	5.7	6.2
Brockton	76.9	75.2	76.5	8.5	5.2	5.9	11.1	7.0	7.7
Fall River[1]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lawrence–Haverhill[1]	133.5	127.7	128.9	17.1	9.5	10.1	12.8	7.4	7.9
Lowell[1]	108.8	104.8	106.7	11.8	6.7	7.3	10.8	6.4	6.8
New Bedford	79.2	79.3	80.7	7.9	6.0	6.2	10.0	7.6	7.6
Springfield–Chicopee–Holyoke[1]	265.3	264.8	264.6	26.0	14.3	14.9	9.8	5.4	5.6
Worcester	193.3	187.7	190.8	18.1	9.4	10.4	9.4	5.0	5.5
MICHIGAN	4,046.6	4,078.5	4,120.2	377.3	267.4	279.4	9.3	6.6	6.8
Ann Arbor	125.1	129.9	129.4	10.5	6.8	7.0	8.4	5.3	5.4
Battle Creek	83.6	81.4	82.7	8.5	5.6	6.0	10.1	6.8	7.2
Bay City	52.2	52.4	53.6	5.4	3.6	3.8	10.3	6.8	7.2
Detroit	1,923.2	1,919.6	1,939.9	173.5	123.8	128.5	9.0	6.4	6.6
Flint	212.2	216.1	218.5	20.4	14.2	15.3	9.6	6.6	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977
MICHIGAN—Continued									
Grand Rapids	269.3	283.8	285.0	20.9	14.1	15.4	7.8	5.0	5.4
Jackson	66.7	65.1	66.0	6.4	4.4	4.6	9.6	6.7	6.9
Kalamazoo–Portage	127.6	129.0	130.1	9.8	6.5	7.2	7.7	5.1	5.5
Lansing–East Lansing	216.6	223.6	224.5	18.6	12.4	13.9	8.6	5.6	6.2
Muskegon–Norton Shores–Muskegon Heights	78.4	75.9	76.9	7.7	5.4	5.8	9.8	7.2	7.6
Saginaw	100.9	99.9	101.9	10.0	5.6	6.4	9.9	5.6	6.2
MINNESOTA	1,936.2	1,910.2	1,960.8	111.7	88.1	94.9	5.8	4.6	4.8
Duluth–Superior	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Minneapolis–St. Paul	1,035.5	1,031.6	1,045.3	71.3	51.8	55.9	6.9	5.0	5.3
MISSISSIPPI	968.6	980.1	990.6	69.8	55.1	63.7	7.2	5.6	6.4
Jackson	139.7	138.5	141.4	8.6	6.4	7.1	6.2	4.6	5.0
MISSOURI	2,161.8	2,169.6	2,192.6	137.7	102.2	112.4	6.4	4.7	5.1
Kansas City[1]	612.5	604.6	610.2	41.1	29.9	30.3	6.7	4.9	5.0
St. Joseph	46.2	46.2	47.2	2.7	2.2	2.6	5.9	4.7	5.6
St. Louis[1]	1,052.3	1,035.0	1,046.8	81.6	57.5	63.1	7.8	5.6	6.0
Springfield	92.6	96.8	98.0	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.9	3.8	4.2
MONTANA	342.4	N.A.	N.A.	22.3	N.A.	N.A.	6.5	N.A.	N.A.
Billings	50.8	N.A.	N.A.	2.7	N.A.	N.A.	5.4	N.A.	N.A.
Great Falls	34.9	N.A.	N.A.	2.6	N.A.	N.A.	7.4	N.A.	N.A.
NEBRASKA	747.3	730.7	751.0	25.6	14.7	19.2	3.4	2.0	2.6
Lincoln	98.3	102.3	103.5	3.3	1.6	2.1	3.4	1.5	2.0
Omaha[1]	258.9	258.2	264.0	15.0	8.3	10.9	5.8	3.2	4.1
NEVADA	310.5	319.3	327.3	26.4	21.7	23.0	8.5	6.8	7.0
Las Vegas	167.2	173.7	177.1	15.6	13.2	14.3	9.3	7.6	8.1
Reno	84.9	89.2	91.0	5.2	4.5	4.6	6.2	5.1	5.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	395.7	N.A.	N.A.	25.4	N.A.	N.A.	6.4	N.A.	N.A.
Manchester	65.2	N.A.	N.A.	4.3	N.A.	N.A.	6.6	N.A.	N.A.
NEW JERSEY	3,384.9	3,334.1	3,398.3	360.3	299.6	302.5	10.6	9.0	8.9
Atlantic City	82.6	79.8	84.4	8.7	8.8	8.5	10.5	11.0	10.0
Jersey City	255.7	250.3	252.7	35.8	32.4	32.9	14.0	12.9	13.0
Long Branch–Asbury Park	212.1	210.8	219.5	20.8	18.7	19.2	9.8	8.9	8.8
Newark	944.8	921.2	928.2	102.7	79.1	78.4	10.9	8.6	8.5
New Brunswick–Perth Amboy–Sayreville	290.6	286.4	291.2	32.2	23.5	25.1	11.1	8.2	8.6
Paterson–Clifton–Passaic	206.6	208.4	208.1	26.3	23.8	22.8	12.7	11.4	11.0
Trenton	148.1	151.5	153.3	12.4	9.8	9.9	8.4	6.5	6.4
Vineland–Millville–Bridgeton	57.3	55.7	56.8	7.4	6.3	6.4	12.9	11.3	11.3
NEW MEXICO	480.0	482.4	496.6	46.7	37.0	40.6	9.7	7.7	8.2
Albuquerque	175.4	179.1	181.7	18.5	14.7	16.0	10.6	8.2	8.8
NEW YORK	7,868.5	7,579.5	7,642.3	828.6	628.9	638.3	10.5	8.3	8.4
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	367.3	354.9	359.0	30.9	25.2	26.3	8.4	7.1	7.3
Binghamton[1]	132.8	132.7	134.9	10.0	9.2	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9
Buffalo	578.3	558.2	561.1	65.1	44.0	44.7	11.3	7.9	8.0
Elmira	41.9	40.4	40.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	9.6	10.1	10.4
Nassau–Suffolk	1,156.6	1,110.0	1,134.1	121.0	78.5	86.3	10.5	7.1	7.6
New York	3,705.6	3,539.2	3,537.5	413.5	309.2	305.8	11.2	8.7	8.6
Poughkeepsie	99.9	97.0	98.7	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.8	5.4	6.0
Rochester	463.3	450.7	455.4	39.8	31.0	32.7	8.6	6.9	7.2
Syracuse	290.1	284.9	288.0	29.5	22.5	23.3	10.2	7.9	8.1
Utica–Rome	142.1	137.4	138.9	15.2	13.3	13.0	10.7	9.7	9.4
NORTH CAROLINA	2,613.2	2,575.7	2,638.0	162.5	129.1	143.0	6.2	5.0	5.4
Asheville	80.3	77.8	81.9	4.7	3.4	3.6	5.9	4.4	4.4
Charlotte–Gastonia	316.7	314.3	320.9	18.7	12.0	15.3	5.9	3.8	4.8
Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	401.8	396.9	405.3	24.4	17.8	20.1	6.1	4.5	5.0
Raleigh–Durham	254.4	250.9	258.9	12.3	8.6	10.9	4.8	3.4	4.2
NORTH DAKOTA	293.3	303.7	310.2	10.5	10.2	12.0	3.6	3.4	3.9
Fargo–Moorhead[1]	65.5	66.8	68.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.1	2.4	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P
OHIO	4,827.9	4,796.8	4,855.8	379.3	284.5	304.1	7.9	5.9	6.3
Akron	298.1	292.6	296.1	26.0	18.2	18.8	8.7	6.2	6.3
Canton	176.8	177.3	178.6	15.6	12.2	11.6	8.8	6.9	6.5
Cincinnati[1]	595.4	593.6	599.4	52.4	41.1	45.1	8.8	6.9	7.5
Cleveland	907.1	895.3	905.7	63.5	49.3	52.8	7.0	5.5	5.8
Columbus	512.1	512.9	520.6	36.5	26.5	30.6	7.1	5.2	5.9
Dayton	369.2	368.2	373.6	25.2	18.1	19.8	6.8	4.9	5.3
Toledo[1]	356.3	361.6	364.4	27.8	23.2	23.9	7.8	6.4	6.6
Youngstown–Warren	239.5	233.3	236.8	23.6	15.3	17.1	9.9	6.6	7.2
OKLAHOMA	1,178.4	1,209.7	1,233.3	68.0	57.2	63.3	5.8	4.7	5.1
Oklahoma City	349.2	361.3	368.6	20.5	16.1	17.7	5.9	4.5	4.8
Tulsa	285.3	287.4	293.7	15.9	12.7	15.3	5.6	4.4	5.2
OREGON	1,097.4	1,090.4	1,118.7	102.0	90.9	91.9	9.3	8.3	8.2
Eugene–Springfield	115.0	116.7	120.3	12.1	10.2	11.1	10.5	8.7	9.3
Portland[1]	526.5	526.0	540.0	46.8	38.6	39.3	8.9	7.3	7.3
Salem	99.2	98.2	100.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.2	8.4	8.3
PENNSYLVANIA	5,191.1	5,095.5	5,142.0	406.5	323.6	332.0	7.8	6.3	6.5
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton[1]	303.7	299.2	301.3	20.2	16.7	15.5	6.6	5.6	5.1
Altoona	57.4	58.0	58.7	3.9	3.0	3.3	6.9	5.2	5.7
Erie	122.6	121.7	123.1	10.6	7.3	7.8	8.7	6.0	6.4
Harrisburg	210.6	211.6	213.8	10.9	8.9	9.4	5.2	4.2	4.4
Johnstown	108.2	107.6	110.2	7.0	4.9	5.0	6.5	4.6	4.5
Lancaster	164.4	163.8	164.4	8.2	6.1	6.5	5.0	3.7	3.9
Northeast Pennsylvania	279.4	273.2	274.4	24.5	21.1	20.0	8.8	7.7	7.3
Philadelphia[1]	2,057.2	2,016.0	2,033.3	186.2	152.0	158.6	9.0	7.5	7.8
Pittsburgh	1,014.4	984.8	994.7	83.2	66.0	68.3	8.2	6.7	6.9
Reading	147.6	146.7	147.3	9.8	7.6	7.5	6.6	5.2	5.1
Williamsport	50.5	49.9	50.6	4.4	3.6	3.5	8.7	7.2	7.0
York	160.2	158.9	160.2	10.5	7.5	7.7	6.6	4.7	4.8
RHODE ISLAND	432.1	433.3	437.1	34.3	28.6	29.2	7.9	6.6	6.7
Providence–Warwick–Pawtucket[1]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,299.1	1,275.5	1,306.4	96.6	63.8	73.0	7.4	5.0	5.6
Charleston–North Charleston	144.0	141.4	144.8	11.6	7.5	9.1	8.0	5.3	6.3
Columbia	158.4	162.5	163.0	10.5	7.1	7.7	6.6	4.3	4.7
Greenville–Spartanburg	251.1	246.9	249.2	16.0	10.7	12.4	6.4	4.3	5.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	332.0	328.5	347.4	11.8	8.9	12.3	3.6	2.7	3.5
Sioux Falls	56.8	54.7	60.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.9
TENNESSEE	1,847.4	1,871.6	1,903.4	111.7	88.5	107.2	6.0	4.7	5.6
Chattanooga[1]	178.5	179.6	182.4	10.0	8.5	10.2	5.6	4.7	5.6
Knoxville	493.6	195.9	199.1	9.9	7.9	9.5	5.1	4.0	4.8
Memphis[1]	362.6	361.6	369.2	23.8	17.8	22.3	6.6	4.9	6.0
Nashville–Davidson	366.2	372.7	380.3	20.3	13.0	16.2	5.5	3.5	4.3
TEXAS	5,658.2	5,692.9	5,753.3	360.9	274.0	313.4	6.4	4.8	5.4
Amarillo	84.1	83.6	85.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.1	3.1	3.5
Austin	197.3	198.6	201.2	11.1	7.2	9.4	5.6	3.6	4.7
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	166.9	161.1	164.0	13.2	11.1	12.4	7.9	6.9	7.5
Corpus Christi	130.8	131.0	131.7	9.4	8.6	9.6	7.2	6.6	7.3
Dallas–Fort Worth	1,271.1	1,290.0	1,301.5	65.1	44.9	50.9	5.1	3.5	3.9
El Paso	162.6	161.3	163.5	15.7	18.4	20.2	9.7	11.4	12.4
Galveston–Texas City	87.1	89.5	92.9	6.5	5.9	7.7	7.5	6.6	8.3
Houston	1,176.3	1,226.6	1,242.0	76.4	59.2	65.2	6.5	4.8	5.3
Lubbock	93.7	97.9	97.9	4.3	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.9	3.7
San Antonio	401.1	386.5	396.6	38.0	25.6	32.2	9.5	6.6	8.1
Waco	76.1	75.0	76.4	4.9	3.1	4.2	6.5	4.1	5.5
Wichita Falls	57.9	58.4	58.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	5.0	3.7	3.9
UTAH	524.2	523.9	541.9	30.6	24.3	28.2	5.8	4.6	5.2
Salt Lake City–Ogden	345.0	347.8	356.4	20.4	15.8	18.7	5.9	4.5	5.2
VERMONT	218.7	217.4	220.6	20.3	15.7	16.0	9.3	7.2	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P	JUN. 1976	MAY. 1977R	JUN. 1977P
VIRGINIA	2,365.2	2,374.0	2,416.9	144.0	125.5	134.3	6.1	5.3	5.6
Lynchburg	69.6	70.9	72.6	4.1	3.0	3.7	5.9	4.3	5.1
Newport News–Hampton	158.2	161.5	164.0	11.2	9.2	10.5	7.1	5.7	6.4
Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Portsmouth[1]	313.0	313.2	322.1	22.5	19.3	21.4	7.2	6.2	6.6
Richmond	311.1	314.4	320.5	15.6	13.5	14.8	5.0	4.3	4.6
Roanoke	111.2	111.0	113.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
WASHINGTON	1,645.8	1,630.4	1,672.6	140.5	113.0	119.1	8.5	6.9	7.1
Seattle–Everett	716.1	726.1	738.1	65.3	49.1	49.4	9.1	6.8	6.7
Spokane	133.1	128.3	130.7	9.8	7.6	8.8	7.4	5.9	6.7
Tacoma	159.9	158.4	162.0	15.0	11.6	12.3	9.4	7.3	7.6
WEST VIRGINIA	686.1	685.8	693.9	49.3	39.5	40.5	7.2	5.8	5.8
Charleston	109.0	108.1	109.7	5.8	4.2	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.2
Huntington–Ashland[1]	111.9	110.4	110.9	7.6	5.8	6.2	6.8	5.3	5.6
Parkersburg–Marietta[1]	63.6	64.1	63.1	6.3	3.4	3.5	9.8	5.3	5.5
Wheeling[1]	75.4	77.0	76.8	5.1	3.8	3.4	6.7	5.0	4.4
WISCONSIN	2,219.4	2,228.8	2,280.0	121.0	92.7	105.2	5.5	4.2	4.6
Appleton–Oshkosh	142.5	142.0	145.9	6.9	4.9	5.8	4.8	3.5	4.0
Green Bay	86.5	86.7	89.8	4.7	3.5	3.9	5.5	4.0	4.3
Kenosha	64.5	63.0	64.8	3.9	2.8	3.4	6.1	4.5	5.2
La Crosse	42.2	44.0	44.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	4.7	3.9	4.1
Madison	171.5	177.4	178.4	6.6	5.0	5.8	3.8	2.8	3.3
Milwaukee	697.7	686.5	697.7	45.9	33.4	36.4	6.6	4.9	5.2
Racine	90.6	90.6	93.4	5.8	3.6	3.9	6.5	4.0	4.2
WYOMING	192.1	189.3	205.2	7.4	6.1	7.1	3.9	3.2	3.5

[1] Includes interstate portion of Area located in adjacent State(s).

NOTE: All data are subject to revision as new benchmark information becomes available. Estimates have been benchmark to 1976 Current Population Survey annual averages. Data refer to place of residence.

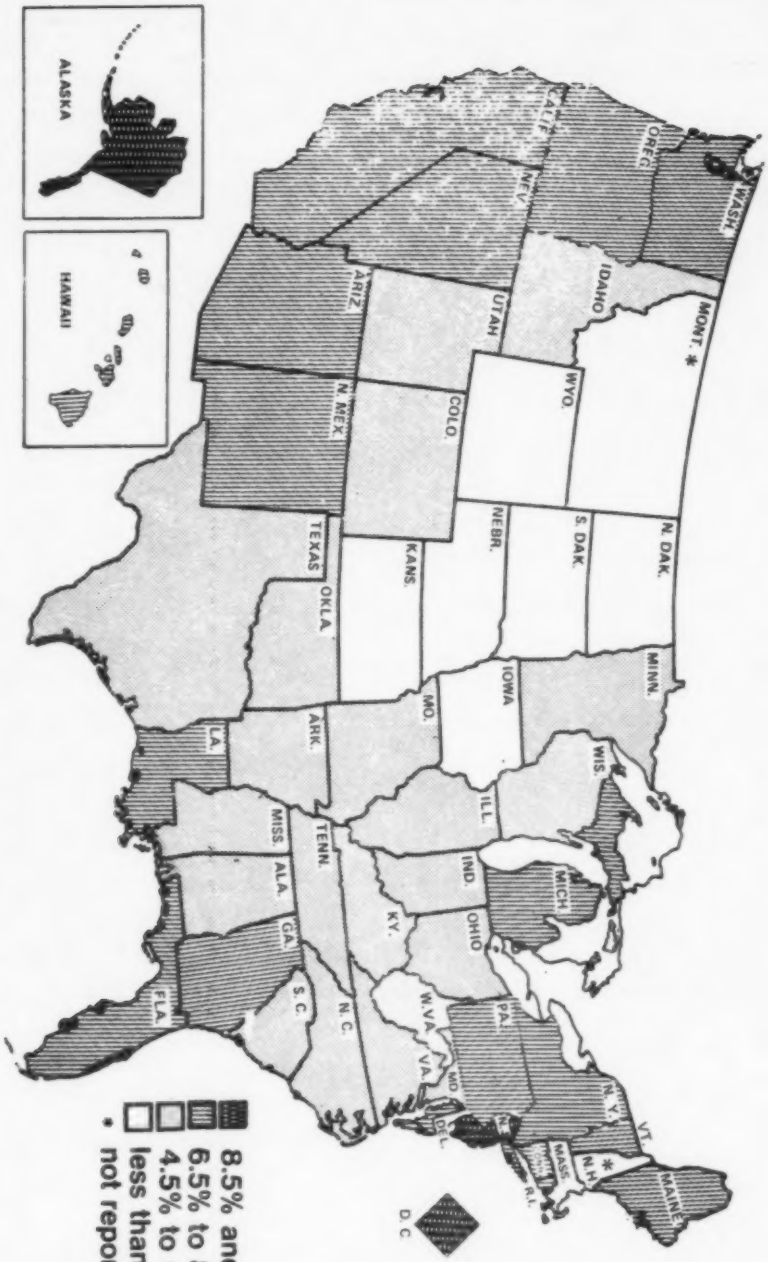
P preliminary.
R revised.
N.A. not available.

SOURCE: Cooperating State Employment Security Agencies.

Labor force and unemployment estimates for counties, cities, and other small areas have been prepared for administration of various Federal economic assistance programs and may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. When ordering please, specify "CETA Area Employment and Unemployment, January-April 1977 (NTISUB/C 143.77/006), "States and County Employment and Unemployment January-April 1977" (NTISUB/C 144.77/006) or "Unemployment Rates for States and Local Governments, First Quarter, 1977" (PB267950). Tabulations are available at $8.00 per set for printed copies of CETA Areas, $13.75 for States and Counties, $6.00 for States and Local Governments, or $3.00 per set for microfiche copies of each publication.

(More)

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1977



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1977

# # #

Week of August 22, 1977

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The U.S. Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration and the Automotive Service Councils, Inc., launched a nationwide program to train 5,000 automobile mechanics and body repairers and painters. The contract is supported by nearly $575,000 in Labor Department funds.

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Under a $337,272 contract with the U.S. Department of Labor, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) will develop and promote apprenticeships in energy and power-related industries for 700 individuals.

# # #

A monthly bulletin--"Occupations in Demand At Job Service Offices"--is a new monthly bulletin being issued by the U.S. Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration. The publication shows occupations offering the largest number of job opportunities at employment service offices in major cities across the Nation. It specifically serves jobseekers and young people preparing to enter the labor market.

# # #

Veterans, the disadvantaged and the unemployed will get on-the-job training and skill upgrading in 34 states and the District of Columbia under a contract renewal with the AFL-CIO Plasterers and Cement Masons Union. The $1,128,216-contract was funded by the U.S. Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. About 1,270 persons will be served by the contract, which runs through April 1978.

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